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Died... At Dromelehy, county Clare, Thomas O'Gorman, esq. commonly known by the name of Chevalier O'Gorman.—He resided for many years in France, where he obtained by his merit from that Government, the Cross of St. Lewis and the Red Ribbon. He was particularly attentive to his relatives, who experienced every aid that his limited finances would allow; but his benevolence did not stop there, for every poor countryman who went to Paris for the benefit of that education which could not be received at home, found a cheerful resource in the bounty of Chevalier O'Gorman.

The following verses from the Morning Chronicle of October 25th, present as exact an account of the present state of affairs, as any we could hope to give, and therefore with it we conclude the public occurrences of this month.

The pregnant breeze is passing by,
That bears expiring Europe's cry;

With ruins swoln from Danube's plain,
The deluge backward turns on Spain;
Britain to whom they look'd for aid,
By rash rapacious councils sway'd,
Sees all her ill-plann'd efforts fail,
And stands exhausted, breathless, pale;
Her navy sleeps, her armies brave,
Stationed where valour cannot save,
Victims of incapacity,
By fever, or by famine, die;
Have ministers a proof in store
Of folly and of malice more?
Yes, it remains that they expose
To wond'ring and deriding foes,
A nation proud of its undoing,
And dancing on the brink of ruin:
While they, whose paracidal hand
Lit for their country's weal the brand,
Shall at the mighty blazing pile,
"Grin horribly a ghastly smile,"
And, senseless of remorse or shame,
Like Nero, fiddle o'er the flame. H. G.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From October 20, till November 20.

THE fine weather which set in, about the last week in September, has continued ever since, and afforded the farmers full time to secure the potatoes, and sow the late crops of wheat, and in some districts it appears to have induced several of them to commence ploughing the land designed for spring crops, a practice which, the writer of this report has often experienced to be attended with the best effects, and would be glad to see more generally adopted.

The wheat brought to market is of so poor a quality, that the prices continue rather low, and in many places the farmers have experienced much difficulty in procuring good sound seed.

Oats and oatmeal, although the crop was a good one, keep up a tolerably high price, partly owing to the scarcity of water, at the corn mills, and partly from an expectation, that a liberty may yet be granted to use oats at the distilleries.

Barley sells at a price sufficient to remunerate the farmer, and induce him to continue the cultivation of it.

The fine open weather having allowed the farmers to keep their cattle much longer than usual, at grass, will prove a great saving to the hay, and probably make up part for the deficiency of that crop.

ADDITION TO THIS REPORT.

A letter from Carlow, dated 23d instant, states;—"Our wheat, oat, and potatoe crops, I expect will be sufficient for the demand; the wheat is partially damaged—Good wheat can now be purchased here, at 45s. to 46s. per barrel, of 20 stone ($2\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt.) oats per barrel of 14 stone ($1\frac{3}{4}$ Cwt.) 14s. to 15s. Barley continues to advance in price it now brings 23s. to 24s. per barrel of 16 stone (2 Cwt.) potatoes 3d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone, and some less. Butter declining in price, the inferior in very bad demand, first quality 106s. per Cwt."

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Distillation from grain is prohibited by a proclamation from the Privy Council, until forty days after the meeting of parliament, when it is probable the prohibition will be further continued. In taking up the consideration of this question on the broad basis of general utility, it is not necessary to consider it merely as a trial of skill between the landed and agricultural interests, and the West Indian merchants, or as rum against whiskey, although it is probably with a view principally to favour the West India interest that the measure is adopted. There are more cogent reasons